2020 JUN 18 AH!1: 12

## **2019 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

#### MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSOCATION

Public Water System Name

PWS ID# 01400012,0140051,0140052

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or

| mail                   | a copy of the CCI               | and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.   |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>≱</b>               |                                 | informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)   |
|                        |                                 | Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)   |
|                        |                                 | © On water bills (Attach copy of bill)  |
|                        |                                 | ☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)  |
|                        |                                 | □ Other   |
|                        | Date(s) custon                  | ners were informed: 6 / 1 /2020 / /2020 / /2020   |
| Ľ¥.                    | CCR was distri<br>methods used_ | buted by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery NOTICE PRINTED ON WATERBELLS  |
|                        | Date Mailed/D                   | sistributed://  |
|                        | CCR was distrib                 | uted by Email (Email MSDH a copy)  Date Emailed: / / 2020   |
|                        |                                 | ☐ As a URL(Provide Direct URL)  |
|                        |                                 | ☐ As an attachment  |
|                        |                                 | ☐ As text within the body of the email message  |
| X                      | CCR was publis                  | ned in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)  |
|                        | Name of News                    | paper: THE CLARKSDALE PRESS REGISTER & OUITMAN CO. DEMOCRAT   |
|                        | Date Published                  | l: <u>6 /4 /20 &amp; 6</u> /10/20   |
|                        | CCR was posted                  | in public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: / / 2020   |
|                        | CCR was posted                  | on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:  |
|                        |                                 | (Provide Direct URL)  |
| I her<br>abov<br>and o | a and that I used dis           | CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified tribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department |
| 1                      | 150th                           | - Constant 0/1/6/20   |
| Nan                    | ne/Title (Board Presi           | dent, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)  Date   |
|                        |                                 |   |

**Submission options** (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

(601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

\*\* Not a preferred method due to poor clarity \*\*

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

### 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0140012, 0140051 & 0140052

May 2020

2020 JUN 18 AM !!: 12

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Moore Bayou Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas E. Clayton, Jr. 662.326.6921. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meeting. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Thomas Clayton Office in Marks, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

| Parts per billion (p          | pb) or Mici      | ograms per        | liter - one pa    | art per billion corres                                      | sponds             | to o | ne minute | in 2,000 y | ears, or a single pen  | ny in \$10,000,000.                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|------|-----------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| PWS ID #                      | : 01400          | 12                |                   | TEST RESU   | JLT                | S    |           |            |  |                                      |
| Contaminant                   | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects<br>or # of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Uni<br>Meas<br>-me | ure  | MCLG      | MCL        | Likely Source of Cor   | itamination                          |
| Microbiolo                    | ogical (         | Contam            | inants            |   |                    |      |           | 110        |  |                                      |
| 1. Total Coliform<br>Bacteria |                  | August            | Monitoring        |   |                    | NA   |           | 0          | presence of coliform<br>bacteria in 5% of<br>monthly samples             | Naturally present in the environment |
| Inorganic                     | Contar           | ninants           |                   |   |                    |      |           |            |  |                                      |
| 8. Arsenic                    | N                | 2018*             | 1.6               | No Range  | ppb                |      | n/a       | 50         | Erosion of natural de<br>orchards; runoff fron<br>electronics production | glass and                            |

| 10. Barium                             | N      | 2018*    | .008     | No Range | ppm     | 2     | 2         | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
|--|--------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-------|-----------|---|
| 13. Chromium                           | N      | 2018*    | 3.9      | No Range | ppb     | 100   | 100       | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| 14. Copper                             | N      | 2015/17* | .2       | 0        | ppm ZUZ | JU1.3 | U AE¤1.31 | Chrosion of household plumbing<br>systems; erosion of natural deposits;<br>leaching from wood preservatives               |
| 16. Fluoride                           | N      | 2018*    | .233     | No Range | ppm     | 4     | 4         | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                               | N      | 2015/17* | 1        | 0        | ppb     | 0     | AL=15     | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| 21. Selenium                           | N      | 2018*    | 3        | No Range | ppb     | 50    | 50        | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines                          |
| Sodium                                 | N      | 2019     | 210000   | No Range | PPB     | 0     | 0         | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.   |
| Disinfectio                            | on By- | Product  | <b>S</b> | 0 - 11   | ppb     | 0     | 60        | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total<br>trihalomethanes] | N      | 2018*    | 38       | 0 -71    | ppb     | 0     | 80        | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |
| Chlorine                               | N      | 2019     | .6       | .59      | ppm     | 0     | MRDL = 4  | Water additive used to control microbes   |

|              | 1 1 1 1 1        | D.1               |                   | D   | 11-4                     | MCLG | MCL      | Likely Course of Contamination   |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|----------|--|
| Contaminant  | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects<br>or # of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measure<br>-ment | MCLG | MCL      | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Inorganic    | Contai           | minants           |                   |   |                          |      |          |  |
| 8. Arsenic   | N                | 2018*             | 1.9               | No Range  | ppb                      | n/a  |          | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from<br>orchards; runoff from glass and<br>electronics production wastes                       |
| 10. Barium   | N                | 2018*             | .0086             | No Range  | ppm                      | 2    |          | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge<br>from metal refineries; erosion of natura<br>deposits                                    |
| 13. Chromium | N                | 2018*             | 4.7               | No Range  | ppb                      | 100  |          | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 14. Copper   | N                | 2018/20*          | .4                | 0   | ppm                      | 1.3  |          | Corrosion of household plumbing<br>systems; erosion of natural deposits;<br>leaching from wood preservatives                       |
| 16. Fluoride | N                | 2018*             | .377              | No Range  | ppm                      | 4    |          | Erosion of natural deposits; water<br>additive which promotes strong teeth;<br>discharge from fertilizer and aluminum<br>factories |
| 17. Lead     | N                | 2018/20*          | 3                 | 0   | ppb                      | 0    |          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits   |
| 21. Selenium | N                | 2018*             | 3.3               | No Range  | ppb                      | 50   | 50       | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines                                   |
| Disinfecti   | on By-F          | Products          | <u> </u>          |   |                          |      |          |  |
| Chlorine     | N                | 2019              | .6                | .57   | ppm                      | 0    | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes  |

| PWS ID      | <b>#:</b> 0140   | 052               | J                 | TEST RESU   | LTS                      |      |     |                                |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects<br>or # of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measure<br>-ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

| Inorganic                              | Cont | aminants | 3      |           |     | 2020 u      | 10,011   | 1976   |
|--|------|----------|--------|-----------|-----|-------------|----------|--|
| 8. Arsenic                             | N    | 2018*    | 1.8    | No Range  | ppb | ZUZU<br>n/a | 8 650    | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                             |
| 10. Barium                             | N    | 2018*    | .0162  | No Range  | ppm | 2           | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 13. Chromium                           | N    | 2018*    | 7.9    | No Range  | ppb | 100         | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 14. Copper                             | N    | 2016/18* | .3     | 0         | ppm | 1.3         | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing<br>systems; erosion of natural deposits;<br>leaching from wood preservatives                       |
| 16. Fluoride                           | N    | 2018*    | .493   | No Range  | ppm | 4           | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits; water<br>additive which promotes strong teeth;<br>discharge from fertilizer and aluminum<br>factories |
| 17. Lead                               | N    | 2016/18* | 3      | 0         | ppb | 0           | AL=15    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits   |
| 21. Selenium                           | N    | 2018*    | 8.4    | No Range  | ppb | 50          | 50       | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines                                   |
| Sodium                                 | N    | 2019     | 290000 | No Range  | PPB | NONE        | NONE     | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.  |
| Disinfection                           | n By | -Product | S      |           | 117 |             |          |  |
| 81. HAA5                               | Y    | 2019     | 21     | 10 - 22   | ppb | 0           | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total<br>trihalomethanes] | N    | 2019     | 95     | 5.6 – 113 | ppb | 0           | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |
| Chlorine                               | N    | 2019     | .7     | .67       | ppm | 0           | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes  |

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

Microbiological Contaminants:

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. The water supplied from system #0140052 presented high levels of TTHM in the first & fourth quarters of 2019. The system has added more chlorine and continue to flush the lines regularly and plan to connect to the original system. On System # 140012 the lab didn't receive Chlorine/Bac T samples from us in August 2019.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Moore Bayou Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfection By-Products:

<sup>(82)</sup> Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

#### MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSOCATION P O BOX 374 MARKS MS 38646

May 26, 2020

The Quitman County Democrat, LLC P.O. Box 328 Marks, Ms 38646

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Knight:

Enclosed please find the 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (3 pages) for Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc. Please publish this notice for us (if possible, please run this in your paper June 10 but no later than June 17) and provide us with (2) proofs of publication as soon as possible.

Our billing address is Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc.

PO Box 374 Marks, Ms 38646

If you have any questions, please contact Jackie at 662-326-2112.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Clayton, Jr. Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc.

TEC:tc

Enclosure

THE THE WATER TOP

### MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSOCATION P O BOX 374 MARKS MS 38646

May 26, 2020

The Clarksdale Press Register Clarksdale, Ms 38614

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Sincerely,

Thomas E. Clayton, Jr.

Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc.

TEC:tc

Enclosure

2020 JUN 18

**HETUHN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:** Account No. OF BONGER MOTHEDWIE MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSN 05/15 010012190 04/15P.O. BOX 374 SERVICE ADDRESS MARKS, MS 38646 FORMSINK, LLC · FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 · L-25951 FIELD FLETCHER PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE 6166 6166 06/10/2020 SAVE WHIS - NET AMOUNT ONAFIGE HOR SERVICES 60.99 6.53 CCR AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST WTR 57.00 RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED TAX 3.99 NET DUE >>> 60.99 010012190 SAVE THIS >> 6.53 TUNICA AIR, INC. 67.52 GROSS DUE >> P.O. BOX 2310 TUNICA, MS 38676

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U.S. POSTAGE

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FORMSINK, LLC · FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 · L-25951

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| RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO: MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSN P.O. BOX 374 MARKS, MS 38646

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PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE GRESS/MODIVIE 9'6.90 CCR AVAILABLE UFON REQUEST 06/10/2020 8.81 PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE METANOUNIE 88.09

020007100 T S HAYES

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

5010 OLD HIGHWAY 49 S



# The Quitman County Democrat

P.O. Box 328, Marks, MS 38646 Phone 662-326-2181 quitmancodemocrat@att.net

## **Proof of Publication**

Knight personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states under oath that he is the Publisher of The Quitman county Democrat, a newspaper published in the City of Marks, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper, the Quitman County Democrat, consecutive times, to wit:

## **Proof**

|   | Scheduled Dates to Run:   |
|---|---|
|   | Volume No. 114 on the day of UNE, 2020  |
|   | Volume No. <u>114</u> on the <u>day of</u> , <u>2020</u>  |
| 1 | Volume No. <u>114</u> on the <u>day of</u> <u>3 2020</u>  |
|   | Volume No. 114 on the day of , 2020   |
| 5 | AFFIANT  Sworn and subscribed before me this day of UNE, 2020  BY: WRY PUS  My Commission Expires, April 9, 2023  OF MISS  RRY PUS  OF MISS  APRIL 9, 2023  MAN CO  MAN CO |

## THIS IS YOUR INVOICE PLEASE PAY UPON RECEIPT

| Bill To: MOOKE C   | 84400WP<br>5x 374<br>5, ms 38 | TER ASSN |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|
| Single First Insertion of  | Words @ .12                   | \$       |
| Week 2 Insertion of  | Words @ .22                   | \$       |
| Week 3 Insertion of  | Words @ .32                   | \$       |
| Week 4 Insertion of  | Words @ .42                   | \$       |
| Publications bill by Column 1 Times Run 2 x 21 25x \$  Proof of Publication Fee - \$ |                               | 2 10     |

TOTAL PUBLICATION FEE

\$ 513.00

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| PWS ID#:                               | 01400            | 112               |                   | TEST RESU   | JLIS                     |      |        | COLOR VIEW SEED OF SUPERIOR  |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant                            | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects<br>or # of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measure<br>-ment | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Microbiolo                             | gical (          | Contami           | inants            |   |                          |      | SHAR   |  |
| I. Total Coliform<br>Bacteria          |                  | August            | Monitoring        |   | NA                       |      | 0 p    | resence of coliform Naturally present bacteria in 5% of monthly samples  |
| Inorganic (                            | Contar           | ninants           |                   |   | JA BIG                   |      |        |  |
| 8. Arsenic                             | N                | 2018*             | 1.6               | No Range  | ppb                      | n/a  | 50     | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                             |
|  | 20100            |                   |                   |   |                          |      |        |  |
| 10. Barium                             | N                | 2018*             | .008              | No Range  | ppm                      | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge<br>from metal refineries; eroston of natura<br>deposits                                    |
| 13. Chromium                           | N                | 2018*             | 3.9               | No Range  | ppb                      | 100  | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 14. Copper                             | И                | 2015/17*          | .2                | 0   | ppm                      | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing<br>systems; erosion of natural deposits;<br>leaching from wood preservatives                       |
| 16, Fluoride                           | N                | 2018*             | .233              | No Range  | ppm                      | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water<br>additive which promotes strong teeth;<br>discharge from fertilizer and aluminum<br>factories |
| 17. Lead                               | N                | 2015/17*          | 1                 | 0   | ppb                      | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits   |
| 21, Selenium                           | N                | 2018*             | 3                 | No Range  | ppb                      | 50   | 50     | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines                                   |
| Sodium                                 | N                | 2019              | 210000            | No Range  | PPB                      | 0    | 0      | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals<br>Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents   |
| Disinfection                           | n Rv-            | Product           | S                 |   |                          |      |        |  |
| 81. HAAS                               | N N              | 2018*             | 16                | 0 - 11  | ррь                      | 0    | 6      | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total<br>trihalomethanes] | N                | 2018*             | 38                | 0 -71   | ррь                      | 0    | 8      | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |
| Chlorine                               | N                | 2019              | .6                | 5 - 9   | ppm                      | 0    | MRDL = | Water additive used to control microbes  |



## Press Register

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For the Clarksdale Press Register

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#### THE CLARKSDALE PRESS REGISTER

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2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0140012, 0140051 & 0140052 May 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to Inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Moore Bayou Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas E. Clayton, Jr. 662.326.6921. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meeting. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Thomas Clayton Office in Marks, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1" to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as virtues and bacteria, that may come from sawage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; peatfoldes and herbicides, which may come from a varlety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining stations and septic systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain an amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contam

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Conteminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. PWS ID #: 0140012 TEST RESULTS Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding Unit Measure -ment Likely Source of Contamination Contaminant Date Cellected Violation Y/N Microbiological Contaminants presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Inorganic Contaminants No Range Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes n/a 10. Barium 2018 008 No Range Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of natural deposits.
Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of notural deposits.
Corresion of household plumplings is the control of natural deposits; leaching from your deposits with the control of natural deposits.
Erosion of natural deposits are discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Correation of household plumpling systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from miles.
Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. 13. Chromium 2618 No Range ppb ppm 1.3 AL=1.3 N 2018\* No Range ppm 4 17. Lead 2018 No Range 2019 210000 No Ranga PPB Disinfection By-Products 81. HAA5 N 2018\* 18 ppb By-Product of drinking water disinfection. N 2018 38 -71 ppb By-product of drinking water chlorination. 80 trihalomethanes) Chlorine N .6 2019 5-9 a MRDL = 4 ppm Water additive used to control microbes

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|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|---|
| Contaminant  | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Detected  | Range of Detects<br>or # of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measure<br>-ment | MCLG               | MCL      | Likely Source of Contamination  |
| Inorganic    | Conta            | minants           |  |   | PSW 1178                 | THE REAL PROPERTY. |          | The Second Second Second  |
| 8. Arsenic   | N                | 2018*             | 1.9  | No Range  | ppb                      | n/a                | 50       | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| 10. Barlum   | ν                | 2018*             | .0086  | No Range  | ppm                      | 2                  | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinedes; erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| 13. Chromium | 7                | 2018-             | 4.7  | No Range  | ppb                      | 100                | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills;  |
| 14. Copper   | 7                | 2018/20-          | .4   |   | ppm                      | 1.3                | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16 Fluoride  | И                | 2018-             | 377  | No Range  | mag                      | 4                  | <b>X</b> | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead     | N                | 2010/20*          | 3  | Q   | ррь                      | O                  | AL≈15    | Corrosion of household plumbling systems; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 21. Selenium | N                | 2018-             | 3.3  | No Range  | ppb                      | 50                 | 50       | Dischame from outroloum and motor   |